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the porphyry and the felsite are called aporhyolites by the author, though he does not attempt to prove that their present features are due to the devitrification of an ancient glass. The granites comprise four types, distinguished as dioritic and hornblendic granites, granite and hornblendic diorite. Nearly all these rocks had already been described by earlier writers. White adds a few points of interest concerning them.

The Eruptive Rocks of Mexico. — Harrington¹ gives a *résumé* of an article by Ordoñez, in which are described briefly the eruptive rocks of Mexico. The precretaceous eruptives are principally granites, associated with sedimentary rocks, and sometimes with younger rhyolites and andesites. With the cretaceous age began a great series of eruptions whose products were granites, granulites, syenites, diorites and diabases, and the "greenstones" characteristic of the mining districts. Among these latter are andesites, green dacites, trachytes, rhyolites, labradorites, and basalts. The rhyolites of Chichindaro, of San Ildefonso, of Tula, of Hidalgo, and a few other places are sphenilitic. Some of the modern volcanoes erupt andesites, and others trachytes. Many of the trachytes contain olivine, and occasionally these rocks grade into typical basalts. Labradorites are also common lavas. They differ from basalts in containing but little, if any, olivine.

The Gneisses of Anglesey, England.² — The gneissic series of Anglesey, England, comprises plutonic rocks that have suffered crushing and shearing subsequent to their consolidation. The banded gneisses were formed from a complex of diorite and felsite, or from felsite whose secondary structure has been accentuated by the infiltration of dark-colored minerals along the cleavage planes. The normal gneisses of the district were formed from granite, diorite, or felsite. The hälleflinta, so frequently mentioned in the literature of the district, is a partially altered felsite.

Syenite Porphyries of the Lake Champlain District. — In the pre-Potsdam area of Clinton County, N. Y., Cushing³ finds a series of dikes, composed of a basic rock which is classed as syenite-porphyry. This rock consists of a microperthitic intergrowth of albite and orthoclase, biotite, magnetite, hematite, hornblende, quartz, albite,

¹ *Journ. of Geol.*, vol. v, p. 466.

² *Quar. Journ. of Geol. Soc.*, vol. liii, p. 349, 1897.

³ *Bull. of Geol. Soc. of Amer.*, vol. ix, p. 239.